Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 10, with the following amended paragraph:

The terms, inflammatory disorders and related conditions, feverfew, effective amount, and patient have their aforementioned meanings. The term "substantially free of α-unsaturated γ -lactone", refers to an extract of feverfew having a weight content of the α-unsaturated γ -lactones found in natural feverfew extracts of less than about 0.2% by weight.. These α-unsaturated γ -lactones include but are not limited to parthenolide ([1αR-(1a R*, 4E,7a S*, 10a S*, 10b R*)]2,3,4,7,7a,8,10a,10b-octahydro-1a,5-dimethyl-8-4,5α--epoxy-6β-hydroxy-germacra-1(10),11(13)-dien-12-oic acid γ-lactone), 3-β-hydroxy-parthenolide, costunolide, 3-β -constunolide,artemorin, 8-α--hydroxy-estafiatin, chysanthemolide, magnoliolide, tanaparthin, tanaparthin-1α-,4α-epoxide, tanaparthin-1 β,4 β -epoxide, chrysanthemonin, and other sesquiterpenes. Preferably, the feverfew extract has a weight content of α--unsaturated γ -lactone below about 0.2. Preferably the α-unsaturated γ -lactone is parthenolide. The method of preparing this parthenolide-deprived extract is described in an Italian patent application (MI99A001244, filed Jun. 3, 1999 and corresponding US Patent No. 6,224,875, which ~~is~~are hereby incorporated by reference.

As set forth in US Patent No. 6,224,875, the extract can be obtained with the use of a process which comprises:

a) extracting a quantity of plant material from the aerial portion of the plant with acetone, alcohols or a mixture of these solvents with water;

b) extracting the material from step a) with a hydrocarbon solvent;

c) extracting the remaining non-hydrocarbon phase with a non-polar solvent;

d) evaporating the non-polar solvent extract and redissolving the residue in water-alcoholic solution, and then treating the redissolved residue with a strong basic resin;

e) eluting the resin with an alcohol and removing the eluted solution;

f) treating the resin with an alcoholic or water-alcoholic solution of an acid, concentrating the solution and extracting the resulting residue with a non-polar solvent;

g) evaporating the solvents the non-polar solvent from step f) to form a residue which is added to the residue from the evaporation of the hydrocarbon extract from step b) and to the acetonic or alcoholic phase obtained after the extraction with the non-polar solvent of step c)

h) evaporating the solvent and drying the remaining residue.

The preferred solvents for the various extraction steps include, but are not limited to the following:

step a): acetone, methanol, ethanol or mixtures thereof with water;

step b): hexane, n-pentane, petroleum ether, ligroin;

step c): methylene chloride, chloroform, ethyl acetate, preferably methylene chloride;

step f): ethyl acetate.

"Alcoholic or water-alcoholic solvents" as those terms are used herein refer to methanol or methanol with water in percentages ranging from about 10 to about 80% by volume.

Basic resins preferred for use in the process of the invention are commercially available, for example, under the registered trademarks RELITE® 2A, and RELITE® 3A2,

from Resindoin SRL, Milan, Italy, and DOWEX 2 from the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. The invention is not limited to the use of these particular products, however.

In an alternate embodiment, the extract of the invention can be obtained by treatment of commercially available *Tanacetum parthenium* extracts produced in the conventional manner with strongly basic resins. Optionally, lipophilic components which could adversely interfere with the resin may first be extracted with the use of hydrocarbon solvents before treatment with the resins.

Since the α--unsaturated γ -lactones cause some of the allergic reactions to extracts of feverfew, topical compositions made from α--unsaturated γ -lactone-deprived extracts are expected to be non-irritating.

Please delete the figure 1 in Page 13.

Please add the following Paragraph on page 3, line 28.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Figure 1 shows effect of parthenolide-free feverfew on PGE-2 production